

The Evening Herald.

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NO CHANCE

ATACKS on the record in Congress of Congressman H. B. Ferguson are appearing these days in a few very few New Mexico newspapers. Since all of these attacks are along the same lines it is to be presumed they emanate from the publicity bureau of the Republican state committee.

Whoever is the author of these attacks has been through the Congressional Record of the last two sessions of congress and evidently has made a minute search for Mr. Ferguson's vote on every question that has come to a ballot in the house of representatives. The result is laughable. It has been discovered that Mr. Ferguson voted twice on questions connected with the District of Columbia, in a way antagonistic to union labor; or alleged to have been. Investigation shows that no labor question entered into these votes at all.

Other things the searcher of the Congressional Record found are not stated. This is quite natural, since the record shows for Congressman Ferguson one of the most faithful records of efficient congressional service in the history of this country. Out of more than 200 roll calls in the present session of congress Mr. Ferguson has been absent at exactly two. One of these was when he was engaged on committee business outside the house and the other when confined to his home by an illness.

The fact that Congressman Ferguson has voted to uphold the hands of President Wilson on every question of the great Wilson policy, the fact that he has been steadily at his post; the fact that New Mexico matters have had his prompt and effective attention in every single instance; the fact that he has become one of the veteran and most influential members of the lower house of congress; these facts, all found in the Congressional Record of the last two sessions, are carefully avoided by the author of these alleged attacks.

The publicity department of the Republican state committee will not get far with attacks on Mr. Ferguson's official record. The congressman has made good in a way which cannot be disputed or denied. He has simply delivered the goods. The record proves it and any effort to get around the record and hit him from behind is徒劳. There is no chance.

SECRETARY DANIELS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

BEFORE he was secretary of the navy Mr. Daniels was an editor, and his record as a cabinet officer has not failed to register the fact, says the Christian Science Monitor. There is a journalistic up-to-dateness and keenness and energy of approach to matters of state characteristic of his administrative acts such as would be likely to come only from experience gained in making and controlling a journal of news and of opinion. Being a journalist, Secretary Daniels can speak with some authority to other men of the craft about their duties at this time when the newspaper is chronicling momentous history. He knows not only the cabinet's point of view but also the chronicler's and the reader's, and with this combined knowledge he is using such opportunities as his recent address to the Vermont state press association to impress managers and editors of newspapers with their responsibilities.

Harmonizing with the president's call for neutrality, the president's adviser makes his plan to journalists one for patriotism, in that nothing should be given publicity which in any way might complete the administration's handling of a delicate situation. Civic obligations are to be put ahead of professional ambition.

Our scrutiny of the press of the United States since the war began continues the monitor would lead us to believe that the administration has little reason to criticize. Under extraordinary conditions and facing persuasive temptations, most newspapers of the country, we think, have followed the just course for which the secretary of the navy pleads.

One of the matters referred to is the persistent rumor from Santa Fe that the men in power in the Republican party proposed to bring numerous actions under the libel law, both criminal and civil, against the Morning Journal of this city because it had published matters in connection with the official record of B. C.

Hernandez, the Republican candidate for congress. These rumors as late as Wednesday afternoon found sufficient credence to bring about their publication on the first page of the Santa Fe New Mexican. In this publication definite expression was given to a reported threat of libel action against the Journal.

We do not know that these rumored threats ever reached the Journal and if they did reach that newspaper, we do not know that they had or would have had any influence upon its course. For the morning paper has steadily shown its readiness to speak its mind plainly on most subjects, regardless of the libel law.

The point is here: We permit and have permitted to remain in our statute books for years a law which can be used as the basis for threats or rumors of threats of costly libel actions against a decent newspaper because it does its simple duty to its readers and the public in giving information about matters which the public has a right to know and ought to know and should expect to find out about through its newspapers.

Mr. Hernandez is a candidate for almost the most important office in the gift of this state. His record in public office should be open to the whole people. The very fact that comment upon his official record should bring forth and secure publication of rumored libel actions against the newspaper making such comment is about as convincing a demonstration as could be had of the utter outrage of permitting this libel law to stand.

The Democrats of this state are pledged to repeal this rotten statute, placed on our statute books first and later revived by men who found it necessary to place some sort of ironclad muzzle on the newspapers of New Mexico in order that they might remain in public life. At the same time the Democrats are pledged to enact a just and reasonable libel law. And to this not a single decent, responsible newspaper in the state objects. This kind of a law we will welcome. The present muzzle does not act as much of a deterrent upon the little irresponsible, fly-by-night sheet of which we have had our share in the past and of which a very few remain with us.

It is strange that all these seers of visions overlooked the important part that the motorcar was to play. The aeroplanes and the dirigibles have been heard, of course, and they have been doing effective work in scouting and in dropping bombs, but the predicted battles of the air have not taken place. The submarines, until yesterday's report of the British North sea disaster, have had small opportunity to demonstrate their efficiency. The automobile has abundantly proven its value.

Mobility is the aim of every military strategist for his troops. A degree of mobility never before possible has been accomplished by means of carriages operated by modern internal-combustion engines. Automobiles have enabled the German army to move quickly in large masses from one point to another, covering great distances so as to be thrown where they were most needed.

Details of the fighting are lacking. We get scarcely more than glimpses of what the armies are doing. We hear of advances and retreats, but we have scant information of how these changes of front have been brought about. Enough has come by the sensors, however, to reveal to us that the automobile has amply justified its employment. It has probably been of more real service to the German army than the airplane, although the two have worked in harmony, and one has been supplemental to the other. The airship has discovered where the troops should be sent, and the automobile has got them there with speed.

When the story of the war is written the automobile will have a big place in it.

RUSSIA.

Very likely his "counsel of perfection" is more for the few editors than for the many.

In using his recent visit to the Vermont Press club to argue stoutly for reseveration by newspapers of their duties as news interpreters as well as news gatherers and news publishers, Mr. Daniels, in our judgment, was wise. No mere purveying role suits this journalist turned naval chief. He believes in an editorial page that seriously discusses and clearly illuminates the news of the time; and he summons back the editor, who now so often edits from a place of retreat to which persons of lesser significance in journalism have driven him during the last generation. As for the sensational journals of which he speaks whose columns reek with incidents of the whomps, they are more pernicious in their effect on youth than the "yellow-back dime novels."

Secretary Daniels is right in his estimate; and we think he is.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN WAR.

CREATORS of imaginative literature, as well as certain military experts, have in recent years been supplying us with pictures of the "war of the future" which has now become the war of the present. In all these pictures the central figures have been airships and submarines. It has been predicted that the rate of nations would be settled by the terrible destruction to be wrought by these subtle and resourceful instruments of war.

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THE London Chronicle says: Now that we are all thinking of that new map of Europe which is to usher in a permanent universal peace, it is interesting to recall the words of Spencer Walpole on the destiny of Russia. Writing in 1822, Walpole considered that the peace of Europe would continue to be threatened so long as Russia with a population of 80 million—it is now 175 million—had no maritime outlet for its commerce under its own absolute control. The traffic of the Baltic must pass through a narrow strait, the White sea is not always open, and every ship from the Black sea must pass under the guns of Constantinople!

A Quarter-Century Ago

Today in New Mexico.

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To Cure Catarrh
Purify the Blood

Reason it Out, Where Does it Start the Mucus From?

No stacks of wheat the marchers eat.

They had no windrows fat.

They are instead long rows of dead.

An awful harvest, that!

Kansas City Journal.

For reducing ages in operation and takes pleasure in displaying this wonderful new discovery to all interests.

Colonel Donavan, superintendent of floral hall complains that many of the committees in his department are not attending to their duties, leaving him to attend to the duties that belong to them.

In yesterday's second race Stern & Weiler's horse, ridden by Roman Martin, won by two lengths from William Trimble's Trix.

The Baptist ice cream parlor deserves and will doubtless secure a liberal patronage.

As a substitute for tea in danger signals, which is the color least easily distinguished by the color-blind, experts have advocated blue cotton with yellow rump.

Yawning is favorable to health by a Belgian scientist, who says that it aids all the breathing organs and exercises the throat and chest muscles.

Phone 8, Red Barn, 811 W. Copper, for first-class backs and carriages. W. L. Trimble & Co.

SOLOS

by the
Second Fiddle.

Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF KULLMAN

AT no time in his life did the Iron Chancellor, Bismarck, show his clearness and level-headedness more than on the occasion of the attempt to assassinate him at Kissingen, on July 13, 1872, shortly after noon. Prince Bismarck, as was his wont, entered his carriage previous to going to the bath, for which Kissingen was noted.

WHAT has become of GIB-Pinchot? —
THE LAST bullet on Gib he had just been married.

"POLITICS," says a philosopher, "appears to have been invented to enable people who naturally would fall out, to live together in peace."

AT PRESENT the traditionally pugnacious Frenchman is said to be so rude that when he accidentally finds his thumb behind a German eye in a scrum, he says:

A MAN in Mississippi has written to the postmaster general to know the address of the man who makes Ford cars.

AND the motion picture machine has invaded the Ozark mountains or Missouri within the week.

IT IS AN AGE of progress.

"ANYONE," says Ralph Waldo Emerson, "is a fool or an idiot—can be exclusive. It comes easy. It takes a large nature to be universal; to be inclusive."

WHICH shows how narrow gauged are the men who want to exclude men like Modesto Orts from their just place in political life and activity.

THE QUESTION not unnaturally arises: Put N. Bonaparte in charge of the allied armies under existing conditions, and could he have done any better with them than General Jeffreys?

NO REFLECTION at all on the Napoleonic ability as a first grade state manager of slaughter. Jeffreys has done right well.

Beyond the Alps lies Italy, it's still a well known fact.

The present unknown quantity is how Italy will act.

THE FRENCH, it is reported, are negotiating with the constitutionalists in Mexico for 16,000 burros. Probably to take the places of several thousand motor trucks which have been destroyed in action.

THE HILLSBORO ADVOCATE suggests that the attention of the French government be called to the available burros of Hillsboro. This is proposed as a measure to keep them from shocking traffic in that town.

COFFEE. All things, Harold, have a tiny beginning. Back in 1754 a monk with a taste for gardening planted coffee seeds in a monastic garden in Rio de Janeiro. That was a small beginning, but from it my child, has grown Brazil's enormous wealth in coffee. Likewise, my son, there has come as a result nerves and nerve foods and nerve doctors; and an unmeasurably demand for sugar which but for that tiny beginning in 1754 would not now exist. There's a reason.

After a desperate attempt to make a getaway, Kullman was secured and imprisoned. The prince visited the prisoner whilst he was held and asked him the reason of the crime. Kullman avowed that his motives were revenge and hatred in consequence of the ecclesiastical laws. He also admitted that he had been embezzled by the persecution of different persons among them the Archbishop of Posse.

The trial itself, which was held at Wurzburg, lasted two days, beginning on October 29, 1874. A plea of insanity was entered on the prisoner's behalf. The public prosecutor opened the case, and an examination of Kullman began. Under pressure he admitted his guilt on all the principal points. Notwithstanding this confession the prosecutor ruled that apart from it, full evidence should be admitted to the court.

It was also brought out in the trial that while Kullman was living in Salzw